Nippon Times

No. 16,610 (THE 20th YEAR of SHOWA) TOKYO, THURSDAY, JUNE 14, 1945 第三種郵便物認可 昭和十五年十二月二十七日 Price 25 Sen

FRENCH LEVIES CLASH WITH SYRIANS AT ALEPPO

British Tanks Restore Order; U.S. Participation Sought To Solve Issue

Special to the Nippon Times

LISBON, June 12.—Messages from Syria report a clash over the weekend between levies under French officers and Syrians in a place in the Aleppo area. Two French officers are reported to have been killed, and 10 mounted police injured. Casualties among the Syrians are put at 30 killed or wounded. Two British tanks restored order.

Sir Edward Grigg, British Resident Minister in Syria said yesterday that the British intervention in the Levant has prevented the disruption of vital supply lines now urgently needed for the transport of men and material to East Asia.

Grigg added that the threat was a real one. At one time during the Levantine crisis, Arab troops, as well as those in Iraq and Transjordan were ready to give full support to Syria and Lebanon against the French. Iraq had concentrated troops on the Syrian border and even Egypt had offered arms and men.

U.S. Participation Sought

Special

LISBON, June 11.—At a press conference in Beirut yesterday, British Resident Minister for the Middle East, Sir Edward Grigg, suggested that the French and British forces be withdrawn simultaneously from the Levant states, according to a Beirut dispatch.

Grigg said he hoped for fullest United States participation to settle the Levant problem in consultation with the British, French and Levant governments. He said that all decisions regarding Syria will be applied equally to Lebanon.

Arab Parley Concluded

Special

LISBON, June 12.—The Arab League Council concluded its session in Cairo, but it has given the secretary general power to summon the delegates again if necessary, according to a Cairo dispatch.

The communique issued after the meeting said that the Council discussed measures to be taken by the Arab nations singly or collectively "to prevent French aggression and maintain the independence and complete sovereignty of Syria and Lebanon."

Paris Stand Firm

Domei

LISBON, June 12.—The Syrian situation was discussed at length at today's French Cabinet meeting and it is learned that agreement within the Cabinet is stronger than was at the beginning, according to a Paris dispatch. It said that General De Gaulle has won over most members to the view that the British are acting high-handedly and that it is up to London to make the next move if any conciliation is to be brought about.

Government authorities, the report added, are relying on the steady stream of serious news items from Syria to "build up" the case against the British Government in the minds of the French public.

A Reuters dispatch from Beirut, meanwhile, said that numerous anti-French incidents continue to take place from time to time. The unrest is extending to other parts of the Arab world as the French Government foresaw.

The French radio station at Palmyra was occupied yesterday afternoon by British detachments without previous notice. French troops continue to withdraw in accordance with British orders.

BOYD MADE AIR ADMIRAL

Special

LISBON, June 12.—The new post of Air Admiral has been created in Britain it was announced by the Admiralty today, and it will be filled by Vice Admiral Dennis W. Boyd who will take charge of all naval air stations in the British Isles, a London dispatch said.

He will also coordinate all flying training in the Royal Navy including that on aircraft carriers.

Special to the Nippon Times

STOCKHOLM, June 12.—The British Air Ministry declared today that readjustment for the war against Japan will mean the recruiting and retraining of men in the Royal Air Force and the release of others, according to a London report.

It said that the RAF will be reduced about one-third from its present strength of 1,000,000 during the next year.

Dimitrov's Surrender Requested by Bulgaria Of Allied Control Body

Special

LISBON, June 12.—The Bulgarian Government and the executive Bulgarian Agrarian Party today issued statements on the escape of the former Agrarian Party leader George Dimitrov who sought refuge early this month in the residence of the United States political representative, Maynard Barnes, according to a Sofia dispatch. The Bulgarian Government in a note to the Allied Armistice Control Commission requested the handing over of Dimitrov to the Bulgarian authorities since nothing justifies his contention that his life is threatened. The executive Agarian Party giving reasons for the expulsion of Dimitrov accused him of introducing totalitarian principles into the party leadership, defeatist activities and pursuing a policy which would have led to national disruption and unauthorized spending on arming irresponsible persons.

3-WAY MEETING SEEN SET AS HOPKINS BACK IN U.S.

Truman's Envoy Believed to Have Obtained Stalin's Assent —Time, Place Held Secret

Domei

LISBON, June 12.—Harry Hopkins, President Truman's special envoy to Moscow, arrived in Washington by air tonight, according to a Washington dispatch. The whole question of American-Soviet relations will now be discussed by President Truman at the press conference tomorrow, the report said.

A Reuters dispatch added that the time and place of the proposed Big-Three meeting has been shrouded in secrecy, but believed that Hopkins had brought back with him a definite agreement for the meeting by Marshal Stalin.

An Exchange Telegraph report from Washington believed that the tripartite conference will occur very probably before the British elections. Moreover, according to Moscow reports the Exchange said, Hopkins had been able to fix the Big-Three meeting's exact date and venue which, however, is being held secret.

It learned further that the deadlock in the negotiations concerning Poland's future regime has been virtually surmounted and that an important declaration concerning the Polish problem probably will occur during this week. It is assumed that Hopkins who accomplished excellent work in Moscow brings much favorable information to Truman. It is also believed that the regular diplomatic Anglo-American representatives will soon be admitted into Russian-occupied Balkans.

BRITISH INVENTION BARED

Radio-Location Greatly Harassed German Bombers at Night

Special

LISBON, June 12.—The Daily Mail, London, on June 8 bannerlined its main news page with the story of one of Britain's great discoveries—radio-location—which it said America has been "privileged by inconsistencies of censorship to reveal to the world," according to a London dispatch.

The story published in the United States Aviation Journal told how this discovery enabled RAF fighters to locate and engage German bombers in night skies—guided by a pin point of light on a fluorescent screen and from the compact equipment installed in night fighters.

These, it added, can be said to have reduced to impotence the German night bomber force. And when the Germans sent over flying bombs as a substitute yet another form of radio was used for laying of guns which brought down a high percentage of the V-1's.

The American journal went so far as to say that the radio-location has so increased the effectiveness of existing weapons—airplanes, tanks, ships and guns—as to constitute them practically new weapons.

New Fighter Bared

Domei

STOCKHOLM, June 11.—The British Aircraft Production Ministry removed the ban on June 8 on the publication of news concerning the new fighter plane "Vampire", according to a London dispatch.

The 'Vampire" is a jet-propelled plane with the speed of over 800 kilometers an hour. According to the statement made by the Royal Air Force authorities, the "Vampire" is the first British fighter that has the speed of over 800 kilometers an hour.

SAN FRANCISCO ADOPTS PLAN TO END WAR CAUSES

Economic and Social Program, However, Not Held Enough By Delegates

Special to the Nippon Times

LISBON, June 12.—The general assembly commission of the United Nations Conference on Monday unanimously approved a program for combating economic and social causes of war, according to a San Francisco dispatch.

The program includes the following aims: first, the promotion of higher standards of living; second, the solution of international, economic, social and health problems; third, the promotion of international cultural and educational cooperation; and fourth, respect for the observance of human rights and fundamental freedoms to all peoples of the world. The intention is to promote the observance of these rights and freedom, regardless of race, language and religion.

The general assembly commission adopted this program after one hour and half of speaches urging adoption of these aims. Speaker after speaker emphasized the importance of an economic and social council in the future world security of organization. However, every speaker warned that the program itself is not enough to prevent war. A typical warning was added by a British delegate who said, "The only thing that will prevent war is a change in the part in the lives of men. The machine we are building here in San Francisco can prevent war only if we are all prepared to pay the price."

The United States delegates meanwhile continued their debate on the question of the voting procedure in the security council. Discussions continued on the basis of the recently issued interpretation of the Yalta voting formula. The general trend of the debate was that although the Yalta formula was imperfect, it was politically and morally necessary to adopt it. The nations which indicated that they would support the Yalta proposal are Czechoslovakia, Norway, France, Peru, China, Canada, and Honduras. Opposition was expressed by Belgium, the Netherlands and Cuba.

Connally Makes Appeal

Special

LISBON, June 12.—Senator Tom Connally, Chairman of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee and a member of the American delegation at the United Nations Conference, appealed to the Conference delegates to show the same spirit of cooperation in accepting the statement on the voting procedure for the security council "as displayed by the United States, Britain, Soviet Union, Chungking and France" in reaching agreement on the interpretation of the plan, according to a San Francisco dispatch.

Details of Connally's remarks before the full committee—comprised of representatives of 50 nations at the conference—were made public in an official summary of the meeting released today. This summary followed a brief announcement earlier that some delegates felt they needed more time to examine carefully the proposals laid before the committee before being asked to vote.

Connally said that although some members of the committee which is to resume deliberations today might ask for more specific answers to the questions submitted, it would be impossible to give a precise interpretation which would foresee all the contingencies that might arise in the future.

Dr. Herbert Evatt, Australian delegate, asserted that the question of voting was a technical matter which had been referred to the technical sub-committee. He said this sub-committee had drafted questions and requested answers from the sponsoring governments on the security council vote proposal and that it was the duty of the committee members not only to the conference, but to the people they represented to examine every proposal put before them with the greatest care.

Evatt's statement said that the interpretation by joint statement of the four sponsoring powers is not based on any consistent principle, but in some respects is unduly narrow and in others surprisingly wide.

Gallagher Fears Strife

Special

LISBON, June 11.—Manuel C. Gallagher, Peruvian Foreign Minister and delegate to the United Nations Conference, told newspapermen today that "as long as the great Powers march in accord we will have peace in the world," according to a San Francisco dispatch. He declared that the big nations will have power if the little nations fight among themselves, but that if the big nations fall out the little nations would be in great danger.

Gallagher is Chairman of the Conference Committee on the International Court of Justice. This committee decided that a new court should be created rather than an attempt made to revise the existing permanent Court of International Justice.

The new court is to be located at The Hague. It is to have a panel of 15 judges paid by the United Nations and enjoying diplomatic immunity. The judges are to be elected concurrently by the General Assembly and the Security Council until a further agreement is reached.

Gallup Poll Reveals Slump in Public Opinion Favoring Continued U.S.-Soviet Cooperation

Special to the Nippon Times

STOCKHOLM, June 11.—That the Soviet policy following the Yalta Conference and especially the development after the opening of the San Francisco Conference have resulted in a change in American public opinion which is not to the advantage of the Soviet Union and caused a decrease in the number of those who believe in continued close cooperation between Moscow and Washington after the war has been revealed by the latest Gallup Poll, reports the local Tidningen.

Up to the time of the San Francisco meeting, the various investigations concerning U.S. public opinion in regard to the Soviet Union showed a strong, friendly feeling, especially when it came to Soviet cooperation with America after the war, the paper reveals.

A poll conducted in March, 1942, resulted in 39 per cent "yes" and 39 per cent "no;" in November, 1943 the "yes" increased to 47 per cent while in March, 1945, 55 per cent voted "yes" and only 31 per cent remained pessimistic. However, the last poll at the end of May, showed a 10 per cent decrease to 45 per cent "yes," 38 per cent "no" while the other 17 per cent failed to reply.

Gallup, in his comment, stresses that the unfavorable turn is due to recent Soviet actions and claims at San Francisco and adds that their policy in the Far East will prove a big factor in influencing American public opinion toward the Soviet Union.

Forrestal Assures Public

Special to the Nippon Times

LISBON, June 11.—"We have nothing to fear from Russia despite the fact that the Soviets fail to understand us and vice versa," stated U.S. Navy Secretary James Forrestal, speaking before an audience in New Hampshire, today, according to a Washington dispatch. The Navy secretary added that there was a great deal of good will on both sides and a good chance for understanding.

INVESTIGATIONS PUSHED AS PETAIN TRIAL NEARS

Laval Closely Watching Outcome—Daladier Calls Former Leader Megalomaniac

Domei

ZURICH, June 12.—The French radio today reported that the trial of Marshal Petain is expected to begin between June 28 and July 5. The investigating commission drawing up the case against Petain has summoned for a pretrial interrogation, three former French Premiers Paul Reynaud, Leon Blum and Edouard Herriot as well as Yvon Delbos, a former Foreign Minister, the radio added.

Meanwhile, a Barcelona dispatch claimed that Pierre Laval, former Vichy Prime Minister, still confined at Montjulich is following closely Marshal Petain's interrogation and awaiting the decision on the Marshal's fate before taking any decision in his own case.

Daladier Accuses Petain

Domei

LISBON, June 12.—Former French Prime Minister Daladier today disclosed the evidence he held against Marshal Philippe Petain saying, "Marshal Petain was avid for power and a megalomaniac," according to a Paris dispatch.

Daladier who, himself, was imprisoned by Marshal Petain five years ago told the investigating magistrate "Petain was activated by the feat of what he thought was the revolutionary movement."

Daladier charged: "Marshal Petain on June 17, 1940, prematurely gave orders to cease fire thereby paralyzing the masses of the French fighting units and resulting in the German capture of 1,000,000 French prisoners."

The former Premier claimed that France need not have been defeated in 1940. Production figures in 1940 were reassuring. Americans were sending planes especially to Casablanca." He asserted, "If we could have waited until autumn the situation would have been saved."

Accusing Petain of responsibility for the gap in the Maginot Line, Daladier said, "In 1934, I provided credits for the prolongation of the Maginot Line. When I returned to office in 1936, I inspected the line and discovered nothing had been done for two years." Petain was a member of the Doumergue Cabinet formed in April, 1934).

Daladier described Pierre Laval, former Vichy Premier, as a sinister defeatist plotter in the background.

KUOMINTANG TO OPEN NATIONAL CONGRESS

Meeting of Representatives Set For October 10; Chen Issues Statement

Domei

NANKING, June 11.—At the meeting of the Standing Central Executive Committee, the Kuomintang decided to open the extraordinary congress of national representatives on the occasion of the Double-Tenth festival, October 10, this year. The last congress of national representatives of the Kuomintang was held at Shanghai in August, 1939, six years ago.

Respecting the convention of the coming congress of national representatives of the Party, Acting President Chen Kung-po stressed its important significance in a statement made public today. He declared:

"Six years have passed since the Party held the Sixth Congress of National Representatives in August, 1939, and during that period the members of the Kuomintang devoted their entire efforts for the salvation of the Republic of China according to the national policy and the Party regulations, under the leadership of the late President Wang Ching-wei.

"However, at present, we have not yet succeeded in concretely attaining the national policy of establishing the nation on the principle of peace and anti-communism, and in realizing the highest political ideal of the party.

"Yet, the abolition of extraterritoriality, the recovery of foreign settlements and the annulment of unequal treaties that have been the long-cherished hopes of the party in its history of 50 years, have been steadily materialized by the cooperation of our allied nations and our people.

"The war situation is becoming more and more intensified every day, as the battle in Greater East Asia enters its final stage. It is such a serious moment that the party has decided to open the Congress of National Representatives on October 10, for re-examining the party's activities in the past six years, and for deciding measures to be taken for the execution of the duties given to the Party under the present wartime situation. That is to say, we intend to assemble the leaders of the party together and discuss the future policies of the party so as to strengthen the political power of the party for the realization of the great task of national unity."

REVAMPING POLISH REGIME

Poles From Warsaw and Outside the Country Meeting in Moscow

Special to the Nippon Times

STOCKHOLM, June 12.—A mission assigned the task of reorganizing the Polish Provisional Government will meet soon in Moscow, according to a Moscow dispatch.

The meeting will be participated in by the representatives of the Warsaw government and the Poles from outside the country. Foreign missions in Moscow indicate that the "Big Three" have achieved the basis of understanding on the Polish question and that the situation generally is progressing.

Special to the Nippon Times

LISBON, June 12.—Diplomatic sources in San Francisco hinted that a break in the "Big Three" deadlock on Poland may be coming this week, according to a San Francisco report

POSTHUMOUS HONORS WON BY 15 ARMY WILD EAGLES

Heroes Were Previously Cited For Achievements; Promotions, Orders Awarded

Special posthumous promotions of 14 Army Wild Eagles, who died gloriously in Japan Proper, in Burma, in the Southwestern Islands area, or in the Southern Regions, and who were previously cited, were announced by the War Ministry on Tuesday. The announcement follows:

The following promotions have been made:

Captain Saburo Nakamura promoted to rank of Lieutenant Colonel;

Sublieutenant Shoichi Takayama promoted to rank of Captain;

Corporal Kenji Yamada promoted to rank of Sublieutenant;

Captain Mochihisa Ishado promoted to rank of Lieutenant Colonel;

Sublieutenants Yoshinori Kawase, Shigeru Shibazaki, and Kyusaku Abe promoted to rank of Captain;

Sergeant Majors Satoru Kuroda, Yoshie Suga, Mitsuhiro Nagano, Isamu Kanai, Mitsumori Iwamoto, and Hideo Hirose, promoted to rank of Sublieutenant;

Major Tatsujiro Fujii promoted to rank of Colonel.

The Bureau of Decorations and the War Ministry simultaneously made the following announcement, in which 15 Army officers have been specially awarded various Orders of the Golden Kite and of the Rising Sun. The announcement follows:

Colonel Tatsujiro Fujii has been awarded the Second-Class Order of the Golden Kite and the Third-Class Order of the Rising Sun;

Lieutenant Colonels Saburo Nakamura and Mochihisa Ishado have been awarded the Third-Class Order of the Golden Kite and the Fourth-Class Order of the Rising Sun;

Captains Yoshinori Kawase and Shigeru Shibozaki have been awarded the Third-Class Order of the Golden Kite and the Fifth-Class Order of the Rising Sun;

Sublieutenant Satoru Kuroda has been awarded the Fourth-Class Order of the Golden Kite and the Sixth-Class Order of the Rising Sun;

Captain Kyusaku Abe has been awarded the Third-Class Order of the Golden Kite and the Fifth-Class Order of the Rising Sun;

Sublieutenants Yoshio Suga, Mitsuhiro Nagano, Isamu Kanai, Mitsumori Iwamoto, and Hideo Hirose, have been awarded the Fourth-Class Order of the Golden Kite and the Fifth-Class Order of the Rising Sun;

Captain Shoichi Takayama has been awarded the Third-Class Order of the Golden Kite and the Fifth-Class Order of the Rising Sun; and

Sublieutenant Kenji Yamada and Special Sergeant Major Mitsuru Morisawa have been awarded the Fourth-Class Order of the Golden Kite and the Sixth-Class Order of the Rising Sun.

NOT EASY TO SHIFT ARMY

Domei

LISBON, June 11.—The deployment of the United States armies in Europe to the Pacific is "required by the plan of battle" to be done in the "very short time of 10 months," President Harry Truman told his press conference today, discussing the question of transportation, according to a Washington dispatch.

"We must now complete in 10 months a task that is only one-third less than the previous job which required nearly 48 months," President Truman declared. He said that the transportation job of the first phase of the war has often been called a "miracle," but "the job ahead of us is even bigger."

"The speed with which our men and munitions can be carried to within striking distance of Japan will largely determine how long the war must continue," Truman said.

Tarakan Battle Fierce

Domei

SOUTHWESTERN PACIFIC BASE, June 11.—Fierce counterattacks against the enemy on Tarakan Island are being made by the Japanese Garrison Forces as they continue to hold the front lines in spite of enemy designs to break through with increased forces. At night the Japanese carry out daring closing-in attacks and they have recently accounted for enemy casualties of 2,500 dead or wounded.

Norwegian Cabinet Quits

Special to the Nippon Times

STOCKHOLM, June 12.—Norwegian Premier Johan Nygaardsvold and his Cabinet resigned today to permit the formation of a more representative government now that Norway has been liberated, according to an Oslo dispatch. King Haakon VII has asked the Cabinet to continue until a provisional government has been formed.

New Japanese Fighters Used in Okinawa Attack Superior to U.S. Planes

Domei

STOCKHOLM, June 11.—The Daily Express in its issue of June 5 carried the following report on the Japanese new fighter planes: "An American naval officer, Lieutenant Commander Strong, who participated in the recent raid on the Kyushu region aboard a carrier-based plane, stated that the Japanese fighter planes that attacked the American warships off the Okinawa Islands had an extremely high speed and that it was impossible for the American planes to overtake them. The Japanese planes made fun of the American planes by thrusting out their noses. Other pilots unanimously said that the Japanese fighter planes are far superior to the U.S. 'Corsair' type."

JAPANESE UNITS THWART ATTACKS IN KOROKU AREA

Furious Counterattacks Stop Desperate Break-Through Efforts of Invaders on Okinawa

Domei

SOUTHWESTERN ISLANDS BASE, June 11.—Enemy forces on the main Okinawa island are repeatedly attacking the Japanese lines in the Koroku area in a desperate breakthrough effort. In order to expedite this offensive several battleships and cruisers approached the south coast of the island and carried out a bombardment while enemy warplanes bombed the same region.

Japanese Garrison Units in the Koroku area are fiercely counterattacking the enemy every day. On June 10, alone, the Japanese blasted numerous enemy tanks and killed and wounded about 1,300 of the invaders.

Enemy air activities in the Okinawa islands region slumped on June 11 when the enemy planes that raided the same region decreased to about 150.

U.S. TUG BOATS ACTIVE

Pulling Drydocks and Other Equipment in Pacific Waters

Domei

LISBON, June 12.—The U.S. Maritime Commission declared on June 4 that as a result of the employment effectively of large ocean tug boats built by the Navy Department for the purpose of tugging large dry docks and other equipment on the war front in the Pacific the necessity for bringing back damaged warships and transports for repair to the United States has been greatly diminished, according to a Washington dispatch.

The commission said that as the war nears the mainland of Japan the mission of this "water donkey" has become unprecedently valuable. "The tug boats have often been subjected to attacks of the Japanese Forces, but we have so far lost only one boat," it added.

"It was two years ago that we completed this method of preparation. At the time the tug boat for the first time covered successfully 7,300 miles from Panama to New Guinea, tugging a boat fully laden with oil for the U.S. navy, thereby establishing the fact that it is capable of undertaking this sort of transportation."

COMMONS GIVEN BIG JOLT

Britain Permits Election Candidates To Wear Military Uniforms

Special to the Nippon Times

STOCKHOLM, June 12.—The British Government caused a big uproar in the House of Commons today when it disclosed its plans to allow candidates in the general election campaign to wear uniforms in their own constituencies or elsewhere, according to a London report.

The new ruling will affect men who are now serving or having served at any time since September 3, 1939. It was also stated that all serving members of the forces might speak at election meetings but only if wearing plain clothes.

Labor members started protesting at suddenly being confronted with this change in the King's Regulations and they pressed for a debate. The Deputy Speaker ruled it as out of order but Prime Minister Churchill, only just back from General Dwight Eisenhower's ceremony, promised a full debate tomorrow or the next day after conferring with Clement Attlee, leader of the Labor Party.

DIET SESSION CONCLUDED AS WARTIME BILLS PASSED

Prime Minister Reads Gracious Imperial Rescript; Shimada Explains Mission

The closing ceremony of the 87th Extraordinary Imperial Diet Session was held at the House of Peers building at 10 a.m. on Wednesday. The function was attended by Prime Minister Admiral Baron Kantaro Suzuki and all other Cabinet members, President Prince Kuniyuki Tokugawa and Vice-President Count Tadamasa Sakai of the House of Peers, Speaker Toshio Shimada and Vice-Speaker Eikichi Katsuda of the House of Representatives, and all other Diet members.

Prime Minister Suzuki most respectfully bowed toward the Throne installed in the House of Peers and then read a gracious Imperial Rescript amid the respectful attention of the entire assemblage. This over, Prince Tokugawa received the Imperial Rescript from the Prime Minister. The ceremony ended at 10:05 a.m.

All Bills Passed

Business of the Extraordinary Diet Session was concluded on Tuesday with the adoption of the Wartime Emergency Measure Bill and other bills presented by the Government.

Immediately after the ending of the session, Speaker Shimada of the Lower House said:

"Only a few bills were presented by the Government to the 87th Extraordinary Diet Session but they were all vitally important in view of the present critical situation. Particularly, the enforcement of the Wartime Emergency Measure Bill is imminent, and in this connection, speedy preparations must be made. As to the practical measures concerned in the bill's enforcement, the Government has made some suggestions and the people are undoubtedly paying much attention to this matter. The bill must be executed with utmost caution not to arouse misgivings on the part of the people, and in such a way as to assure the 100,000,000 people's unlimited support on the one hand, and to contribute on the other, toward the increase of their united strength.

"Some are apt to think that the passage of the Wartime Emergency Measure Bill means the transfer of the powers entrusted to the Diet to the Government and that the Diet is no longer needed. I myself do not in the least agree with such extreme views concerning the position of the Diet.

"The fact that such drastic measures were adopted by the Diet demonstrates the true meaning of the constitutional administration. The Diet which represents the wishes of the people was able to entrust so much to the Government because of faith in the ability of the Government to act with efficiency. It goes without saying that the responsibility of the Government is great. Should the Government make any slip in enforcing the bill, it will bring about calamity and unhappiness to the country."

Yamaoka Interpellation

At the session of the Wartime Emergency Measure Bill Committee of the House of Peers held Tuesday, Mannosuke Yamaoka, Kenkyukai, questioned the Government and said that as the National Mobilization Law permits the issuance of Imperial Ordinance for various necessary measures, and also by adjusting and simplifying various control regulations emergency steps can be taken, there would be no need for the Emergency Measure. He also expressed the view that the cities and towns should be immediately dispersed in order to guarantee required war production and to secure supplies of daily necessities. He then suggested that special measures should be taken to give administrative routine works more political nature so that the execution of State affairs could be done more speedily.

In reply to these questions, Prime Minister Suzuki replied as follows:

"Various control regulations based on the National Mobilization Law appear to be much complicated, and the Legislative Bureau is now conducting a study for their simplification. Emergency measures would be, of course, taken according to control regulations, but as there will be occasions demanding legal disposal, the present Bill is submitted. Attention will be given to simplicity and speed the execution of State affairs."

Home Minister Genki Abe also replied:

"The dispersement of the inhabitants of middle and small cities and towns has been suspended, but recognizing the necessity for dispersement of buildings and materials, we are intending to carry it out speedily."

Nippon Times
Published by The Nippon Times, Ltd.

TOKYO OFFICE:
1, Uchisaiwai-cho, Kojimachi-ku. Central P.O. Box 144 352, 338.
Telephone: Ginza (57) [illegible]
Telegraphic Address: "Times Tokyo."
Furikae No.: Tokyo [illegible]

BRANCH OFFICES:
[illegible]

SUBSCRIPTION RATES:
One month, [illegible]; six months, [illegible]; one year, [illegible]. Postage [illegible] to all parts of the Japanese Empire, Manchoukuo, China and the Southern Regions. For foreign countries, postage [illegible] extra. All subscriptions are payable in advance.

Publisher and Printer:
[illegible] KAWAMURA

TOKYO, THURSDAY, JUNE 14, 1945

The People's Assumption Of Responsibility

The consciousness of political responsibility, which has lately become markedly heightened among the people at large with the growing seriousness of the war situation, received a notable demonstration in the conduct of the recently concluded 87th Extraordinary Session of the Imperial Diet. The fact that this session of the Diet was called in the first place at the request of the new political party, the Dai Nippon Seiji Kai, rather than at the instance of the Government was in itself an evidence of this heightened popular sense of political responsibility. But the nature of the Diet's deliberations showed even more emphatically what a vital part the people are taking through their reelected parliamentary representatives in determining the course of the nation's conduct in response to the intensifying developments of the war.

The importance of this role of the people and their representatives in the Diet is to be seen particularly with respect to the circumstances connected with the enactment of the Wartime Emergency Measure Bill, which proved to be the crux of the issues which developed in the recent session. As to the eventual passage of this Bill in some form, there was never any question, for there was never any difference of opinion as to the fervent desire of the entire nation to invest the Government with all powers necessary to cope adequately and summarily with the demands of any anticipated emergency. But the fact that an extended debate over the details of this Bill necessitated the postponement of the Diet's adjournment twice so as to prolong the session by two days beyond the scheduled date, and the fact that the Bill was finally accepted by the Diet only after a significant amendment had been made, attest to the active responsibility which the representatives of the people are assuming in meeting the national emergency.

That the Government from the first was aware of the desire of the people to share in the responsibility for meeting the emergency situation can be seen in the fact that it chose to ask for extraordinary emergency powers through the instrumentality of such a legislative measure as the Wartime Emergency Measure Bill. The simplest short cut to the exercise of emergency powers, and one which would be free from all questions as to constitutionality, would have been to invoke Article XXXI of the Constitution, which provides that the normal restrictions concerning legal and administrative procedures "shall not affect the exercise of the powers appertaining to the Emperor in times of war or in cases of a national emergency." Indeed the invocation of this article of the Constitution had been urged in certain quarters including some sections of the Diet itself.

But the Government chose instead to ask for emergency powers through a legislative authorization from the Diet, which can only mean that the Government sought to associate the people in partnership with it in the assumption of emergency powers, rather than to impose the exercise of these emergency powers arbitrarily from above. This fact in itself constituted an important recognition of the political power of the people.

As the actions of the Diet proved, however, even this attitude of the Government was regarded as insufficient. For, whereas the original Bill provided that in the exercise of the emergency powers the Government would "report" the steps it had taken to a Wartime Emergency Measure Committee to be composed presumably of certain important members of the Diet, the Diet went so far as to insist that the steps for the exercise of the emergency powers be taken only in constant "consultation" with the Committee which would then in effect be virtually a standing committee of the Diet. It was only after an amendment had been adopted providing that this latter procedure would be adhered to except when the exigencies of the emergency should make it physically impossible, that the Bill was finally passed by the Diet.

The effect of this action of the Diet is to associate the Diet, and through it the people at large, in an inseparably intimate partnership with the Government in all measures to cope with the national emergency. It means that the nation is not being led by the Government but that the whole nation without distinction—Government, Diet, people, and the armed services—are all united as one in working together to meet the common danger. This conspicuous manifestation of its individual will by the Diet is, therefore, a sign of political health and vigor on the part of the nation at large. It evidences a national strength which is formidable, because it is one which is not incited from above but which surges spontaneously from the limitless depths of the people's spirit. It betokens the firmness of the nation's resolve to resist the enemy with unshakable tenacity.

This resolute attitude of the Japanese people toward the threat of enemy invasion naturally calls for an explanation of its cause. That explanation is simple, because there can be no possible ambiguity as to what it is. It was clearly indicated in the speech of Prime Minister Suzuki at the opening of the Diet when he pointed out the reasons why Japan was forced to fight this war. Japan had no desire for the war, he declared, and in particular has His Majesty the Emperor been consistently conspicuous as an ardent lover of peace. But the war was forced upon Japan by an enemy who threatens the very existence of Japan, who threatens the basic polity upon which the Empire is founded, and who threatens the fundamental aim of the nation which is to ensure the peace of the world through the universal acceptance of the principles of moral justice which will enable all nations and all peoples to enjoy each its proper place without discrimination or oppression.

As long as these threats remain, there can be no choice for Japan but to continue to defend herself to the last. As Prime Minister Suzuki declared, an unconditional surrender such as the enemy is urging would result in "the destruction of our policy and the ruin of our race." As long as such a situation exists, there is, as he said, "only one way for our nation to follow, and that is to fight to the very end." It is because the Japanese people realize the truth of the Prime Minister's statement that they have been so eager to assume the burden of political responsibility in full partnership with the Government in preparing to resist the enemy threats to the utmost extent of the nation's strength.

Poor Doc

Tourist: "Don't stand there like a fool, man. Run and get the village doctor."

Native: "Wal, mister, I'll tell ya, it's like this, that's him you just run over."

A Year Ago Today
June 14, 1944

The Imperial Headquarters announced that a powerful enemy task force appeared in the area east of the Mariana Group on June 11 and air-raided our bases at Saipan, Tinian and Omiyajima from the afternoon of the same day up to the morning of June 13. Our units stationed there intercepted the enemy, sank one warship, shot down more than 121 enemy planes, and damaged three others.

* * *

British Foreign Secretary Anthony Eden declared in the House of Commons that the British Government had filed a protest with the Turkish Government for allowing German warships to pass through the Dardanelles.

FOREIGN POLICY CHANGE BRITAIN'S PRIMARY TASK

Close Alliance With U.S., Soviet Union Must Continue as Guiding Principle

Special to the Nippon Times

STOCKHOLM, June 11—A transition of the British foreign policy from conditions of war to preparations for peace in Europe is the primary task which confronts Anthony Eden, British Foreign Minister, who has just returned from the San Francisco Conference. In essence a change over from war to peace is fundamental, involving the substitution of policies of construction and creation for policies of destruction. But the considerations will mitigate the abruptness of a change.

First, certain policies of repression, precautions, and punishment are bound to be maintained for sometime in enemy territory, while the foundations of new policies of reconstruction and rehabilitation are being laid.

Second, the framework of common action established by the United Nations for the purposes of war can and must be carried forward into a period of peace whose stability, it alone can assure and guarantee: and this imposes the continuity of a method even where there is a change of substance.

For Britain particularly it means that a close alliance and collaboration with the United States, on the one hand, and the Soviet Union, on the other, which has been the keystone of her victorious strategy during the war, must remain as the guiding principle of her whole foreign policy in the transition to peace.

The briefest survey of Britain's position in the world shows how essential this dual foundation of British policy is to become.

The strength of the ties of common tradition and interest which unite English speaking nations all over the world has been demonstrated in the common struggle which still continues with unabated determination against the surviving member of the Axis; and the maintenance of this unity is cardinal to every aspect of British policy.

Is a European Power

But Britain is not only a world power but a European power. Her detachment from the European continent, already illusory in the heyday of a splendid isolation, has been largely nullified by the march of science; her island position, though still a precious asset, is no longer itself a bulwark of security. Nor can she derive necessary reinforcements of her security—any more than she could in the past—exclusively from forces drawn from outside of Europe. It would be the height of folly to assume examply that an alliance of the English speaking world, even if it were to find favor with American opinion, could by itself be an all sufficient pillar of world security and render superfluous any other foundation for British policy in Europe.

The stability and security of Europe in general are the matters of grave concern in the United States. This has been proven in two wars and is attested to afresh in the facts surveyed by our Washington correspondent this morning.

Solid and well-grounded relations between Britain and Russia are themselves complementary to an Anglo-American understanding. And a no less essential foundation of the British foreign policy is therefore an alliance with Russia which has been the indispensable condition of winning the war and has been consecrated in the Anglo-Soviet Treaty now almost three years old.

This alliance, it need hardly be said, does not complete the purposes of the British policy in Europe; particularly a situation which offers urgent opportunities, which should be seized before it is too late, of far closer forms of political and economic collaboration between Britain, France and the smaller countries of Western Europe than any established in the past. But the alliance between Britain provides the necessary condition without which any more limited or localized agreement would be meaningless and ineffective. Just as victory was a product of joint effort so the continuance of this joint effort is one reliable or indeed conceivable basis of a lasting settlement of Europe. With Britain and Russia on guard at their respective posts and with the confidence and cooperation between them, the peace of Europe is sure.

If Britain and Russia were to fall apart, the prospect would be dark, not only for Europe as a whole but for both of these great powers. For Britain, one of the dual pillars of British policy, would be shattered and her foothold in Europe would become precarious and insecure.

Anglo-Russian Cooperation Necessary

For Russia, the future could at best offer a return to the isolation of the early years of revolution with all internal privations and international uncertainties which isolation would inevitably involve.

Neither Britain nor Russia could, even if they were so inclined, indulge for any length of time in policies of division and discord without grave detriment to their national interest as well as to the general interest of Europe. A recognition of this essential background of Anglo-Russian cooperation will help to put them in their true respective, some recent exhibitions of mutual irritation and at the same time to warn both parties of dangers of excessive indulgence in them. On the British-American side what is noticeable of late is the rush into public pronouncements couched in language of greater asperity than was likely to be helpful in prompting an agreement.

On the other hand, Russian policies and intentions often seem to the British observer to be masked behind a veil of inscrutability which does not help mutual understanding or mutual confidence; and there has been ground for complaint in the lack of frankness on the Russian side in the diplomatic exchanges of information and opinion on troversial issues. This secretiveness can only give needless color to the suspicion of Russian methods and purposes and strengthen the hands of those who take delight in magnifying points of friction and ignoring the fundamental concord of interest.

Though Goebbels has been silenced by defeat and death, there are still some elements elsewhere foolishly enough hoping for a harvest for themselves from seeds of discord. The personal determination of leaders on both sides to make the alliance real and operative is not in dispute and was conspicuously reaffirmed in Crimea. But the difficulties are real and differences are to be expected, above all, in the first months of postwar adjustment. They are not to be taken tragically but it is essential that diplomatic and other official channels should be used, during necessarily prolonged intervals between personal meetings of leading statesmen, for frank and continuous exchanges of views can alone maintain a proper sense of proportion and prevent difficulties from sapping the essential foundations of common interests.

One of the resolutions of the Crimea Conference contemplated periodical meetings of their foreign ministers every three or four months, first to be held in London after the San Francisco Conference; and both Churchill and Truman expressed hopes of an early meeting of the "Big Three."

Early Meetings Necessary

It seems highly desirable that these projected meetings should be no longer delayed. Germany in defeat is already providing and will continue to provide a host of problems which call for common solutions.

Different opinions may be held on many of them; but the different policies cannot be, in the long run, allowed to prevail without courting disasters. However, excellent machinery is already set up or contemplated for handling these issues. Some decision taken with necessary authority will be inevitably required; and it is important that there should be a readiness to reach such decisions by the process of discussion and compromise before the differences become stereotyped by public pronouncements at long range.

Above all, there should be a clearer recognition of the imperative necessity for Britain, and Russia—and scarcely less for the United States—to work together for the rebuilding of a peaceful, ordered Europe. For Britain and the British Commonwealth of nations the closest relations of friendship with the United States are indispensable and indeed axiomatic. They have no less need of the closest and the most confident relations with Russia.

Failure to achieve this dual reinforcement would place the whole of the British policy, Europe and the future of Europe itself in grave jeopardy; and from such a failure Russia herself would be also one of the principal losers.

AMERICA'S ILLUSION

The Inside Story of How the United States Systematically Provoked Japan Into Taking Up Arms Against Her

By CHUICHI OHASHI
Former Vice-Minister of Foreign Affairs

The defeat of Germany was directly due to the attack she made on the Soviet Union on June 22, 1941. Though I have an overwhelming feeling of sympathy for her over her sad fate, I cannot but feel deeply regretful that the leaders of Germany with their excessive self-confidence did not show the least disposition to listen to us when at that time we reasoned with Germany, trying to help her to see that such a step was a mistake and endeavored to call a halt to the venture.

The very action of Germany in attacking the Soviet Union without the approval of Japan was contrary to Article V of the Tripartite Pact. What would Germany have said in reply if in those days we had directed her attention to this point? In all probability Germany would have countered by asking whether we did not consider the American negotiations which were under way before the German attack on the Soviet Union, also contrary to the Tripartite Pact, and Germany would not have allowed any consideration of our attitude to stand in her way.

This was one circumstance which occasioned the greatest regret in me during my tenure of office as Foreign Vice-Minister. Another source of profound regret for me was the American foreign policy in East Asia which was the result of the fact that America lacked a true understanding of the actual state of things in this part of the globe.

America's Delusion

It was natural for America to exhibit an interest in East Asia as the outlet for her surplus production. That East Asia could be the market for the first-class goods turned out by America was made possible by Japan, the stabilizing force, who brought about continuing peace in East Asia.

As for America, she was utterly forgetful of the fact that there were advantages in letting Japan bring about the development of East Asia and trading with East Asia by way of Japan. She deluded herself into thinking that by the removal of Japan, her rival, she would be able to capture the whole East Asiatic trade. Accordingly, she applied pressure against Japan. Thus was the War of Greater East Asia provided. This is a proceeding which makes us smile with the utmost pity.

I will give an account of some of my experiences while in office as Foreign Vice-Minister in the hope that it will provide something of a foundation for my observations. At the time I became Foreign Vice-Minister under Foreign Minister Yosuke Matsuoka, the Foreign Office staff was occupied with matters connected with the settlement of the situation growing out of the advance of the military forces into northern French Indo-China from Kwangsi Province and their interception of Chiang's supply route.

Sir Robert Craigie, British Ambassador to Japan and Joseph Grew, American Ambassador, as I recollect, presented themselves at the Foreign Office to protest against the Japanese advance into French Indo-China, which they represented as "running counter to Foreign Minister Hachiro Arita's pronouncement of a policy of maintaining the status quo in the southern regions."

America's Selfish Stand

To Grew I explained that there was no purpose in the advance into French Indo-China beyond that of cutting off the route of supplies in aid of Chiang. Then I told him sharply: "America put pressure on the small countries in North and South America and built strategic bases here and there on the continent, thereby altering the status quo. Japan never uttered a word in depreciation of what had passed. I simply cannot understand why America should interfere with each and every move made by Japan in East Asia. Why should America complain about French Indo-China in which she certainly has such small interests?"

As for Craigie, after hearing my explanations, he said: "If Japan should advance even a step to the south it would lead to serious consequences." And with an air of overwhelming confidence, he left me.

There were a few matters taken up by America with Japan subsequently, mainly protests about the effect produced by Japanese procedures in China concerning the affairs of the American people. The questions on Japan were invariably those of violations of neutrality arising out of the action of Japan in making herself helpful to Germany.

There seemed little doubt about the purpose of America to check the advance of Japan, her rival, in China and to safeguard her trade interests in China and to stand in the way of Japan with a view to realizing her desire to see to it that the Japanese operations in China ended in failure.

Threatened Economic Blockade

It was about August 1940, if my memory does not fail me, that trouble developed between Japan and America over the question as to which country was to undertake the guarding of that part of Shanghai from which British concession guards had withdrawn, and over the assault made by American troops on Japanese gendarmes. These were small matters. Yet America saw fit to make them the subject of a special note, the tone of which suggested that America would, if the necessity arose, take the extreme measure of instituting an economic blockade against Japan.

There is reason to believe that in taking the position indicated in the note, the U.S. State Department allowed itself to be influenced by the opinion of American diplomats serving in China who believed that an economic blockade would bring about the defeat of Japan already weakened by the China Affair. This view that Japan was weakened was behind the contempt with which America began to hold Japan, and, indeed, was a great factor responsible for the War of Greater East Asia.

When I entered the Foreign Office I had the feeling that there must be a great easing in America's attitude toward Japan in face of the fact that her virtual ally, Britain, was in danger in Europe. Soon I found that the very reverse was the case. There was a steady accentuation of the tendency of the American attitude to stiffen toward Japan. It is possible to explain this stiffening of attitude by the fact that America concluded that Japan, weakened by the China Affair, could do nothing, and in her impatience to end the pressure against her, might create some trouble which would give America the opportunity to defeat Japan at one blow.

I should think that the necessity with which Japan found herself confronted in resisting the pressure from America had much to do with the smoothness with which the question of the Tripartite Alliance, which was the occasion of so much controversy during the tenure of the Hiranuma Cabinet, progressed in the hands of Foreign Minister Matsuoka. At the time the Tripartite Alliance announced that the purpose of the pact was to defend East Asia and Europe from unjust American interference and thereby prevent the world disturbance from spreading any further.

A Warning to America

The Tripartite Alliance was indeed an instrument for insuring peace in face of American threats against it. It was but a warning to America: "If you go too far in making light of Japan, you may depend upon it, you will regret it!"

Looking back, the thought comes to my mind that if the Tripartite Alliance had not been concluded the Japanese-American war, brought on by America, would have come about far earlier than it actually did. The speech made by President Roosevelt, following the Tripartite Alliance, during the time he was facing the presidential election in which he sought a third term, when he felt constrained to admit he had no intention of seeing the sons of America sent on foreign campaigns while he remained in office, together with his action in letting the Catholic element in the population of his country pave the way for negotiations for the liquidation of problems between Japan and America, and the circumstance that any proposals for the abolition of the Tripartite Alliance were absent from the tentative plan for the solution of the Japanese-American problem produced by America in the early days of the negotiations with Japan, all testified to the fact that the Tripartite Alliance had begun to assert itself and that the Alliance, rather than constituting a threat to the Monroe Doctrine, was in keeping with the spirit of that American principle.

(To Be Continued)

NEW MEASURES BOLSTER WAR PRODUCTION SETUP

Vital Industries to Be Protected, Strengthened; Dividends Are Guaranteed

Details of the plan for establishing a Decisive-War Production structure decided at the May 11 meeting of the Cabinet Council, and of the Special Accounting Policy for meeting the present war situation reached at the Vice-Ministers' conference on May 21 as a concrete measure to enforce the former plan, were announced on June 8 by the Munitions and Finance Ministries.

The basic aim of the new plan is to turn every productive factor into fighting strength by speedily executing various measures to readjust and redistribute productive enterprises, as well as to preclude any uneasiness respecting the preferential operation of such enterprises, in order to maintain the production of war essentials which is vital under the present total-war situation.

The first point in the plan calls for the adjustment of urgent enterprises and for their classification either as factories to be preserved and protected or others. In the case of those factories which it has decided to preserve and protect, the productive structure is to be speedily adjusted so that the conversion of products, transfer of materials, dispersement of plants, and recovery of productive equipment can be speedily and smoothly made.

In enforcing the new plan, positive steps will be taken to mobilize the required workers.

Factories that show superior results will be given a special encouragement bonus by the control association to which they belong, such bonus to be distributed among the officers and workers of the deserving plants.

Under the new plan, amalgamation of enterprises may be ordered or advised whenever necessary.

Under the Special Wartime Accounting Policy, the shares of all enterprises classified as those to be protected and preserved under this foregoing plan, will be guaranteed a minimum dividend of 5 per cent a year. When the enterprise is unable to bear a 5 per cent dividend the control association to which that enterprise belongs will give compensation so that the dividend may be brought up to 5 per cent. When an enterprise has a surplus profit after declaring a dividend of 8 per cent a year on shares and the approved amount of bonuses to officers and employes, such surplus will be taken over by the control association to which it belongs, after crediting a part of such surplus profit to a special reserve fund for that enterprise. Any loss incurred by the control association by guaranteeing 5 per cent dividends for and taking over surplus profits of the enterprises under its control, will be compensated for by the National Treasury, while any surplus caused by this measure will be turned over to the National Treasury.

Classified Ads.

Advertisements or replies to the same by POSTCARD should be TYPEWRITTEN and accompanied by the [illegible], name and address of the sender in Japanese.

Situation Wanted

A MIDDLE-AGED responsible [illegible] well educated, who worked for an English newspaper, seeks a job as a night watchman or caretaker. Tokyo preferable. Good references. Apply Box 165, Nippon Times, Tokyo.

RELIABLE foreigner seeks position in a foreign family or community as general help. Salary no objection if room and board are provided for. Apply Box 161, Nippon Times, Tokyo.

Wanted to Exchange

HIKING boots wanted in exchange with black riding boots in excellent condition. Size: 10½ mon. Apply Box 163, Nippon Times, Tokyo.

Wanted to Rent

JAPANESE Gentleman, age 28, speaks English and German, wants to rent a partly or fully furnished, preferably a foreign style room, if possible below Yen 50 per month, within 1 hours ride from the center of Tokyo. Apply Box 162, Nippon Times, Tokyo.

WANTED to rent either foreign or Japanese style house at the lakeside of Yamanaka-ko or Kawaguchi-ko. Preferably with furniture. Apply Box 164, Nippon Times, Tokyo.

For Sale

IMPORTED wines, whisky, brandy, rum, vodka, etc., for sale to highest bidder or exchange for canned provisions. Apply Box 25, Nippon Times, Tokyo.

RADIO-GRAMOPHONE (automatic) playing 12 records both sides, piano, cocktail bar, large, high class wardrobe, electric razor, etc. Write Post Office Box No. 2, Sannomiya, Kobe.

LATEST model, medium size Westinghouse electric refrigerator. Apply Box [illegible], Nippon Times, Tokyo.

PORTABLE typewriters, one Royal, brand new, and the other Corona, slightly used. Both in excellent condition. Apply Box [illegible], Nippon Times, Tokyo.

RUSSIAN sable coat, Columbia table gramophone, fine black leather suitcase, super sports bicycle, etc. [illegible], care Green Court Studio Apartments, 21 Shimo-Ochiai 2-chome, Yodobashi-ku. Near Shimo-Ochiai station on Seibu Line from Takadanobaba.

SPARE O.K. Mazda Lamps (Brand New), for Portable Moving Picture Projectors. Apply Box [illegible], Nippon Times, Tokyo.

TWO pairs of lady's black shoes, slightly used, foreign made. Size: [illegible] mon or 12 mon. Apply Box [illegible], Nippon Times, Tokyo.

UNDERWOOD portable typewriter, latest model, in perfect condition. Apply Box 97, Nippon Times, Tokyo.

Wanted to Buy

FURNITURE, kitchen utensils, table ware, all sorts of cutleries at good prices. Apply S. Kumazaki, No. 2, Fujimicho, Azabu-ku, Tokyo.

CHILDREN'S shoes wanted. One for about 4 years old, one for 8 years old, and other for 11 years old. Will pay good price. Apply Box [illegible], Nippon Times, Tokyo.

LEATHER gaiter wanted immediately. Please state particulars. Apply Box [illegible], Nippon Times, Tokyo.

PHONOGRAPHS, records, radios, radio-phonographs, electric razors, sewing machines, accordions, portable typewriters. Office hours [illegible] p.m. Rhythm-sha, [illegible], Kanda-ku, Tokyo.

PAIR of trousers wanted immediately. Cotton or gabardine preferable. For man about 5 feet 7 inches tall. Apply Box 166, Nippon Times, Tokyo.

SMALL piano. State dimensions, manufacturers and price. Apply Box [illegible], Nippon Times, Tokyo.

UMBRELLAS—adult size for man and woman. Apply Box [illegible], Nippon Times, Tokyo.

UNDERWOOD Standard typewriter, must be new and in perfect condition. Apply with particulars to Box [illegible], Nippon Times, Tokyo.

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